

PERYMENIUM OAXACANUM (ASTERACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM
SOUTHERN MEXICO

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Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty. I am grateful to Dr. D. Keil for the loan of material from OBI and to Guy Nesom for the Latin diagnosis.

PERYMENIUM OAXACANUM B. Turner, sp. nov., Fig. 1.

P. sedasano Fay similis sed petiolis brevioribus (2-4 mm longis) et foliis hirsutis trichomatibus patentibus differt.

Shrub or shrublets 30-100 cm high. Upper stems 4-sided and grooved, pilose with spreading white hairs ca 0.5 mm long. Leaves opposite throughout, 3.0-5.5 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide; petioles 2-4 mm long; blades ovate to ovate-oval, 3-nervate, pubescent above and beneath with erect or ascending hairs, atomiferous-glandular, the margins rather evenly serrate. Heads radiate, 4-10 in terminal or subterminal cymules, the ultimate peduncles 0.5-5.0 cm long. Involucres campanulate, 3-4 seriate, 5-6 mm high, the bracts ovate, appressed, somewhat graduate, the outer series ca 4 mm long, strigose. Ray florets 11-18, pistillate, fertile, the ligules yellow, 6-8 mm long. Disk florets 40-60, the corollas yellow. Anthers brown with white appendages. Achenes (immature) ca 2 mm long, the pappus bristles 1.0-1.5 mm long.

TYPE: MEXICO.OAXACA: SE of Miahuatlan on road to Puerto Angel (16° 12'N, 96° 30'W), pine-oak forest with bunch grass understory and many herbs, ca 2400 m, 6 Jul 1969, Brian & Carol Marcks 1007 (holotype TEX; isotype WIS).

Additional Specimen Examined: OAXACA: 18.1 mi SE of Nochixtlan on Mexican Route 190, 24.3 mi NW of junction of routes 190 and 131, oak-pine woodland with grass understory, common in shade, 12 Sep 1981, Keil 15518 (OBI).

The species would key to *P. sedasanum* in Fay (1978), which is readily distinguished by its longer-petiolate leaves with finely reticulate, densely appressed-strigose vestiture, and stems with appressed hairs. Fay cites only 2 sheets of *P. sedasanum*, both from the area of Las Sedas in central Oaxaca.

The 2 collections of *P. oaxacanum* appear to belong to the same taxon, although the Keil collection is more coarsely serrate with coarser, fewer hairs. The Keil collection (cited above) was obtained from the same site-area as Keil 15517 (OBI), which is a specimen of *P. sedasanum*. The latter was said to occur in a narrow canyon. This collection is markedly different from *P. oaxacanum*, presumably occurring parapatrically with the latter, but at somewhat lower, drier sites.

LITERATURE CITED

Fay, J.J. 1978. Revision of *Perymenium* (Asteraceae-Heliantheae) in Mexico and Central America. *Allertonia* 1: 235-296.

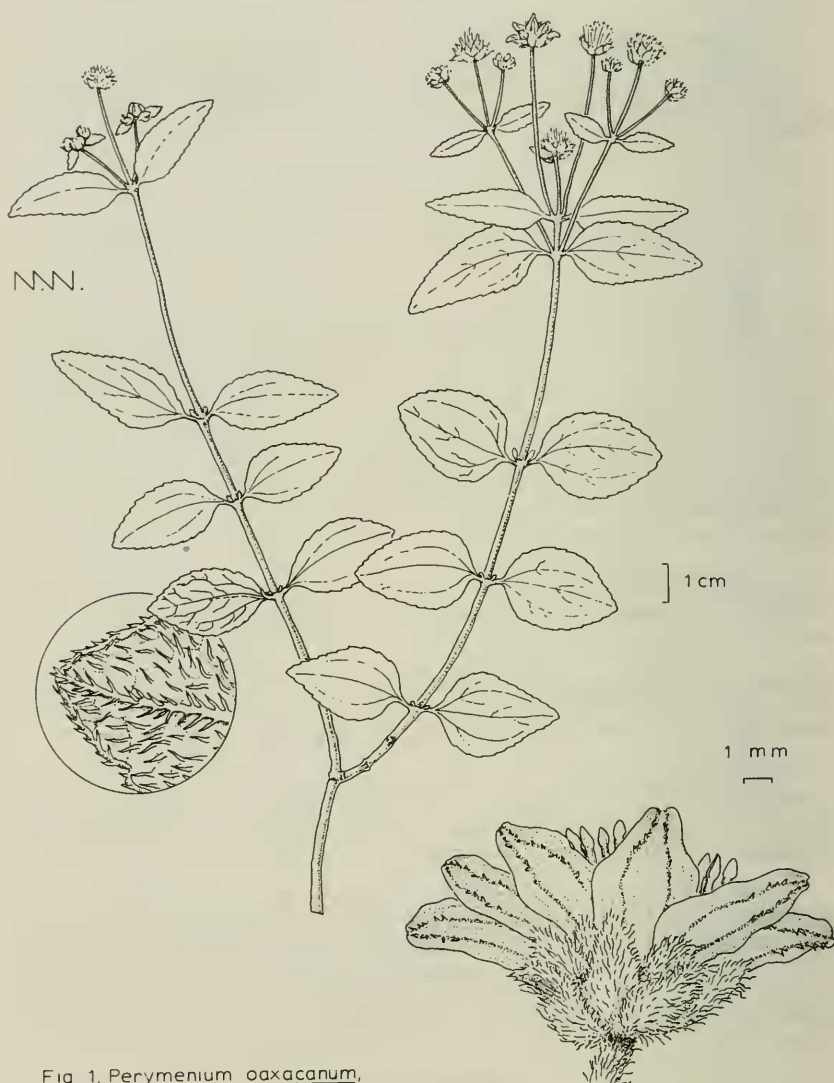


Fig 1, *Perymenium oaxacanum*,
from holotype